AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK6561.T38 1958)

JP/rj
6-8-59

Card 10/10

SOV/106-59-3-7/12

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, B.P. and Mazhuga, A.F.

TITLE: A Study of the Phase Relationships in Decimeter Wave Oscillators (Issledovaniye fazovykh sootnosheniy v generatorakh dtsv)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 3, pp 46-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A measuring apparatus is described for decimeter wave oscillators under practical conditions, when account is taken of the subsidiary phase shifts in the various connections to the oscillator valve. Previous measurements by R.A.Granovskiy (Ref 1) had not taken the subsidiary shifts into account. Fig 1 shows a block diagram of the apparatus. In the oscillator circuit points are provided to which the measuring probes may be attached at specified distances from the electrodes of the valve. Between the valve oscillator and the indicator proper there is a supplementary circuit in duplicate containing variable attenuators and phase shifters which control the outputs of the two probes before passing them to the indicator circuit. The latter consists of two matched lengths of co-axial lines connected by a length of wave-guide. A detector

Card 1/4

A Study of the Phase Relationships in Decimeter Wave Oscillators

in the centre of this guide is followed by a detector, amplifier and indicator. The device is essentially a balance indicator and the controls in the supplementary circuit enable phase shifts and amplitude ratios relative to a reference condition to be measured. The principle therefore avoids the effects of parasitic capacitances and inductances in the various elements, harmonic components in the signals, noise and the accuracy of the indicator itself, since the latter is merely used as a null device. The errors which are relevant, however, are as follows: variations in the phase characteristics of the coaxial lines; inequalities in the probes and in their couplings to the oscillator circuit; inaccuracy in establishing zero on the output indicator; changes of delay in the attenuators as the value of attenuation changes; changes in the frequency of the oscillator during measurements. Where appropriate, formulae for each of these contributions to the total error are derived on pages 48 to 50. In reckoning the overall

A Study of the Phase Relationships in Decimeter Wave Oscillators

error separate contributions are added on an rms basis. When the measuring line impedance is 95% of its load the overall error is reckoned at $\pm 2°15'$ and when the fraction is 86% the error is $\pm 5°30'$. Measured at any probe point the oscillator may be represented as a short length of line with a load at one end. Curve 1 in Fig 2 shows how an ideal oscillator will look, while curve 2 shows how a real oscillator will appear when losses are present. The valve chosen for the measurements was type GI-7B working at a frequency of 1150 Mc/s. Circuit diagram of the oscillator is shown in Fig 3. The phase curves in Fig 2 were taken at a bias voltage of -7 V. From the measurements the effect of load resistance offered by the anode-grid circuit is equivalent to 0.10 Ω; the value calculated from the resonance curve of the circuit in the cold valve amounts to 0.09 Ω. Using the measured value the efficiency of the circuit is 63%. The phase shift between two points in the grid-cathode circuit is shown in Fig 4 as a function of bias. Fig 5 - 10 show how the frequency deviation, anode current, power and inter-electrode phase shift vary as

SOV/106-59-3-7/12

A Study of the Phase Relationships in Decimeter Wave Oscillators

a function of anode voltage, grid-bias and load voltage. There are 10 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: 5th June 1958

Card 4/4

SOV/106-59-6-4/14

AUTHORS: Belotsvetov, Yu.V., and Terent'yev, B.P. (Professor, Dr.Tech.Sci.)

TITLE: A Frequency-Divider Circuit Using a Pulse-Phase Detector (Skhema deleniya chastoty s ispol'zovaniyem impul'sno-fazovogo detektora)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 6, pp 25-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes a frequency-divider circuit which enables a dividing ratio "n" of the order of several hundreds to be obtained.

$$n = \frac{f_{эт}}{f_{vg}} \qquad (1)$$

where $f_{эт}$ and $f_{вг}$ are the reference and the controlled frequency respectively. The block diagram is given in Fig 1. The sinusoidal voltage of the controlled oscillator (VG) is converted to a pulse of duration τ_u in the pulse forming stage (FU). The duration of the pulse is chosen so that

$$\tau_u = T_{эт}(m + 0,5) \qquad (4)$$

Card 1/3 where $T_{эт}$ is the period of the reference frequency and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$. The pulse is compared in phase

A Frequency-Divider Circuit Using a Pulse-Phase Detector

with the voltage of the reference frequency in the pulse-phase detector (PFD). If the frequency ratio of one to the other is not a whole number, then at the output of the pulse-phase detector appears a voltage with a frequency f_p equal to

$$f_p = f_{pm} \frac{\Delta f_{VG}}{f_{VG}} \qquad (5)$$

This controlling voltage is passed through a low-frequency filter (LPF) to a reactive valve (RL) which controls the frequency of the controlled oscillator. The frequency of the controlled oscillator will change until its harmonic nf_{VG} equals the reference frequency. The natural frequency of the controlled oscillator should be near to

$$f_{VG} = \frac{f_{pm}}{n}$$

and for stable operation, the stability of the controlled oscillator

$$\nu_{VG} = \frac{\Delta f_{VG}}{f_{VG}} \qquad (2)$$

must not be worse than $1/2n$

Card 2/3

A Frequency-Divider Circuit Using a Pulse-Phase Detector

$$\nu_{VG} \ll \frac{1}{2n} \qquad (3)$$

The experimental circuit (Fig 3) is described and the experimental results given. The controlled oscillator operated at 10 kc/s with values of n from 1 to 750. The locking-on and holding-on characteristics, the amount of parasitic frequency-modulation, the temperature stability, and the stability against supply voltage variation, were investigated. Finally, this type of frequency-divider is recommended for use in cases where: 1) $n > 20$; 2) a frequency net, free from low frequency harmonics, is required; 3) an ultra-low frequency oscillator (of the order of 1 - 0.1 c/s) is required. Transistors can be used for all the stages and the circuits then become very compact and economical. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1958

9.3260 SOV/106-59-9-5/13

AUTHORS: Belotsvetov, Yu.V., and Terent'yev, B.P.

TITLE: Analysis of Frequency-Multiplier Circuits with a Pulse-Phase Detector

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 9, pp 35-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The block diagram of a frequency-multiplier circuit with a pulse-phase detector is given in Fig 1. (Fig 2 gives a similar diagram for a frequency-divider circuit). Block 1 is the local driving oscillator tuned to a frequency approximately n times smaller than the reference frequency f_0. The output voltage of the local oscillator is converted in the pulse-forming circuit (block 3) into pulses, the duration and shape of which are not critical. These pulses must satisfy only one condition: their spectrum must contain the nth harmonic of the local oscillator frequency. The generated pulses are compared in phase with the reference voltage in the pulse-phase detector (block 5). The constant component (or the low-frequency voltage) from the detector is filtered in the low-frequency pass filter (block 4) and applied to the grid of the control element (block 2). This element tunes the local oscillator until

Card 1/5

Analysis of Frequency-Multiplier Circuits with a Pulse-Phase Detector

its frequency is equal to one n^{th} part of the reference frequency. In practical circuits, such as described in the author's previous work (Ref 1) values of n between 500 and 800 can be easily obtained. The authors then show how the locking-on and hold-on bands depend on the parameters of the filter. It is shown from theoretical considerations and experimental results (Table 1) that the output voltage of the detector is proportional to the harmonic used, and further that the interaction of the pulse train and the sinusoidal reference voltage in the pulse-phase is equivalent to the action of two sinusoidal voltages, one of which is the n^{th} harmonic of the pulses of the synchronising train. This is generalised to the application of any two periodical time-functions to any multiplying circuit, providing that a voltage is obtained at the output of the non-linear circuit which has an angular frequency $\Delta w = nw_1 - kw_2$. Providing that w_1 and w_2 are related by some whole numbers p and ℓ, then integers n and k can be found, such that $\Delta w = 0$. Then

Card 2/5

Analysis of Frequency-Multiplier Circuits with a Pulse-Phase Detector

the detector output will have a constant component, the magnitude of which is determined by the phase difference of the harmonics

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_n - \varphi_K$$

After filtering, this constant component can be used for tuning either of the original functions. Furthermore, since this is a d.c. voltage, RC filters and other circuits, having "inertia" can be connected in the circuit. Thus, the hold-on regime can be described by the usual differential equations applicable to a phase, automatic frequency control system having equal controlled and reference frequencies. From these equations, the locking-on band is obtained from

$$\Omega_p = \omega_{эт} \frac{\Delta\omega_{Вг}}{\omega_{Вг}} \qquad (3)$$

Card 3/5

where Ω_p is the angular frequency of the voltage formed as a result of a non-integer frequency multiplication; $\omega_{эт}$ is the reference angular frequency; $\omega_{Вг}$ is the angular frequency of the controlled

Analysis of Frequency-Multiplier Circuits with a Pulse-Phase Detector

oscillator. Before the voltage from the detector is applied to the grid of the control element (a reaction valve), it is modified by the transfer function of the filter. The well known function for a pulse system of phase, automatic frequency control with an integrating filter

$$\ddot{\Theta} + \dot{\Theta}\, 2\lambda + F(\Theta) = \delta \qquad (4)$$

is used. Θ is the variable phase difference; 2λ is the attenuation; $F(\Theta)$ is the normalised characteristic of the phase detector; δ is the relative detuning increment. This equation was considered in previous works (Refs 2, 3, 4) for the case when $F(\Theta) = \cos\Theta$ and the relationship (Eq 5) between the relative locking-on band $\delta_3 = \Delta\omega_3/\Omega$ and the dimensionless time constant of the filter $\Delta = (8/\pi)\Omega T_\Phi$ (T_Φ is the filter time constant) was evolved. Fig 3 shows graphs of δ_3 against Δ. The author next investigates the stability of the circuit by using the frequency method described in Refs 5 and 6, and application of the Nyquist criterion. The following conclusions are made.

Card 4/5

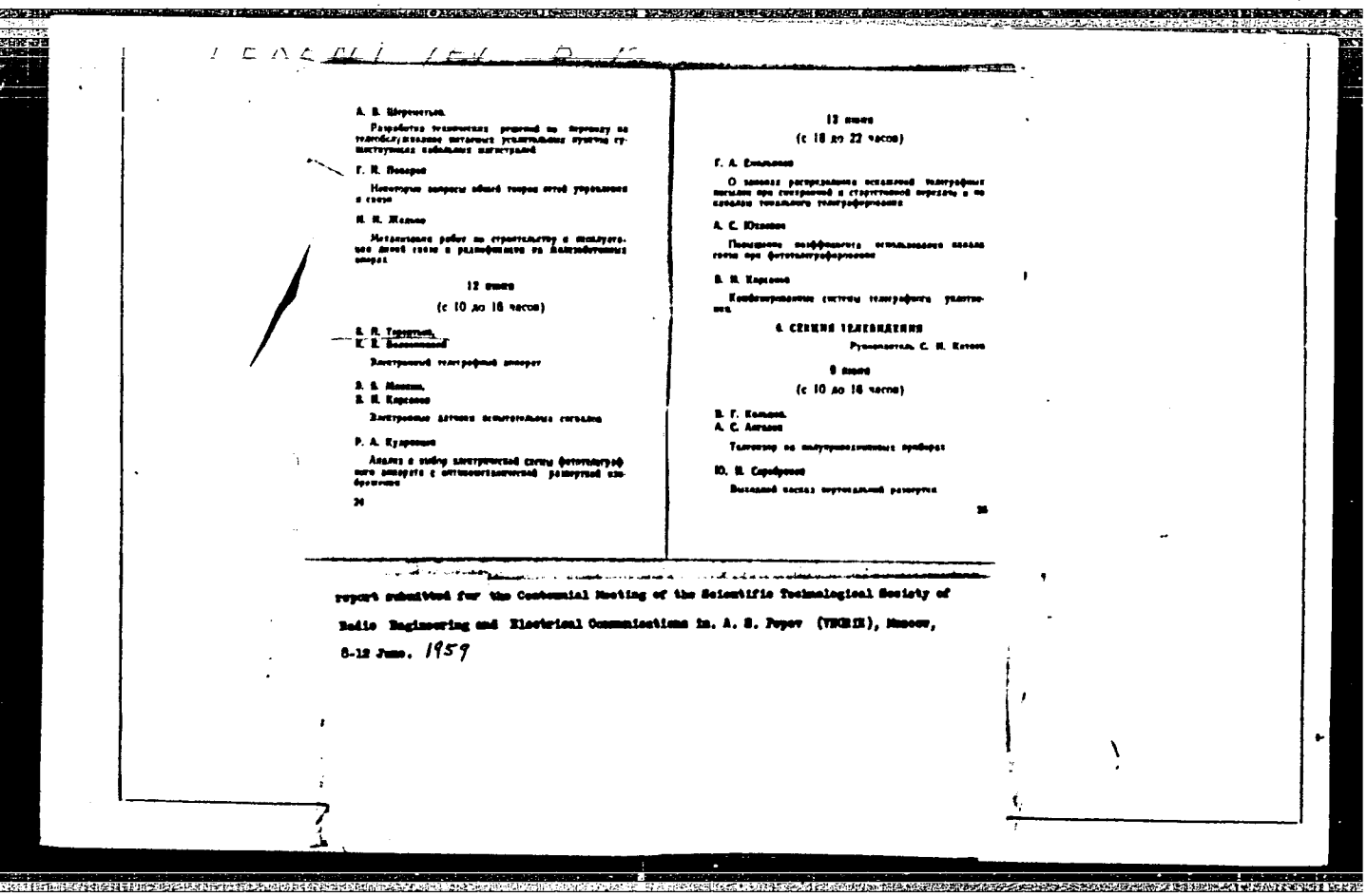
Analysis of Frequency-Multiplier Circuits with a Pulse-Phase Detector

1) With small values of T_p, the region of stability reduces with increase in the proportional part (R_1 and C_1 of Fig 4) of the proportional-integrating filter. With T_p large, the stable region increases under the same conditions. 2) When $T_p/T = 0.01$-0.25 (where T_p is the period of the pulse train), the stable region increases as the value of the proportional part of the filter is increased from zero. After attaining some optimum value the stable region begins to decrease. Finally, the authors consider the case for a half-T section LCR filter for which Eq (13) is applicable. The results of the analysis were checked experimentally. The circuits used were as given in Ref 1 and also in Fig 8. The experimental details and procedure are described.

Card 5/5

There are 8 figures, 1 table and 9 references, of which 8 are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959



report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNIIS), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

TERENT'YEV B. P.

[illegible]

О [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

III. СЕКЦИЯ ПЕРЕДАЮЩИХ УСТРОЙСТВ

Руководитель М. С. [illegible]

9 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

М. С. [illegible]

О некоторых [illegible] вопросах [illegible] радиопередающих устройств

[illegible]

Теоретическая и экспериментальная разработка [illegible] 1200 кв с [illegible] к.п.д. 80%.

[illegible]

Метод [illegible]

30

9 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

[illegible]

Анализ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

11 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Б. П. Терентьев

[illegible]

31

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

BELOTSVETOV, Yu.V.; TERENT'YEV, B.P.

Possibility of fractional multiplication and division of frequency. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron. no.2:117-125 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra radioperedayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi.

(Frequency changers)

9.3270

78143
SOV/108-15-3-6/17

AUTHOR: Terent'ev, B. P.

TITLE: On Plate Modulation in a Cascade Operating With Common Grid

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol 15, Nr 3, pp 31-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the characteristics of plate modulation in a cascade with common grid. The basic peculiarity of this cascade consists in the fact that the oscillation voltage U_o of the circuit equals the sum of the plate voltage U_a and the grid voltage U_g, i.e., $U_o = U_a + U_g$. The dynamic characteristics are shown on Fig. 1 where they are plotted under the assumption that U_g and the grid bias voltage E_g are constant. In this case the maximum instantaneous grid voltage $e_{g\ max}$ is also constant. This means that at any value of the d-c supply plate voltage E_a,

Card 1/4

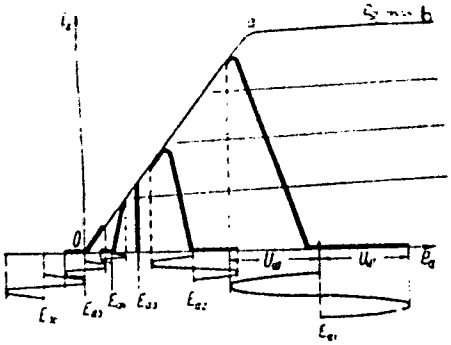


Fig. 1.

the upper end of the dynamic characteristic is on the oab line (Fig. 1). When E_a decreases, the plate current decreases and also U_o decreases in proportion. However, the alternating plate voltage U_a will decrease more rapidly than E_a since $U_a = U_o - U_g$ and

U_g = const. Therefore, the dynamic characteristic will approach a vertical line (compare E_{a2} and E_{a1} on Fig. 1). When $U_o = U_g$ the voltage U_a equals 0 and the dynamic characteristic is a vertical line (E_{a3} on Fig. 1). A further decrease of E_a leads to a change in the U_a sign and the dynamic characteristic declines in the direction of the left (E_{a4} on Fig. 1). At $E_a = 0$, the tube operates as a kinotron. It is stated that in the above case when U_g = const and E_g = const, the linearity of the modulation characteristic at low E_a values is disturbed. In order to improve the performance of the cascade under consideration, U_g is made to vary in accordance with E_a, while E_g = const. It is shown that in this case, if $U_{g\ max}$ and $U_{g\ min}$ are known, a modulation coefficient

$$m_g = \frac{U_{g\,max} - U_{g\,min}}{U_{g\,max} + U_{g\,min}} \qquad (3)$$

may be obtained for which the modulation characteristic is linear. In most tubes the optimum $U_{g\,min}$ is within 0.1 to 0.2 $U_{g\,max}$, and m_g = 0.3 to 0.7. In the case of grid-leak bias, the magnitude of m_g is not critical since the grid-leak resistance has an equalizing action, so that considerable deviations from the optimum m_g will not noticeably impair the modulation characteristic. There are 5 figures; and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1959

89828

S/106/60/000/011/002/010
A055/033

9.2580
9.3260 (also 1067 only)

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, B.P. and Shakhgil'dyan, V.V.

TITLE: Automatic Phase Control as a Means of Obtaining a Highly Stable Regulated Frequency

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1960, No.11, pp.15-20

TEXT: Automatic phase control ensures greater stability of a synchronized generator than does automatic frequency control. An automatic phase control system is therefore described in the present article, this system allowing to control the frequency of stable generators within any portion of the frequency range. Interpolation methods of retuning h.f. generators are widely used nowadays. However, in order to suppress effectively the spurious combination-frequency voltages, the systems based upon these methods require the use of a great number of high-quality filter-chains. The automatic phase control system described by the author of the present article eliminates this disadvantage. This new system is shown schematically in Fig. 1. Oscillations from the synchronized generator (frequency ω_0') and from the

Card 1/4

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A055/A033

Automatic Phase Control as a Means of Obtaining a Highly Stable Regulated Frequency

standard generator (frequency ω_0) enter into the mixer, at the output of which appears the difference frequency $\Delta\omega = \omega_0' - \omega_0$. The difference frequency voltage is applied to the phase detector, which receives at the same time a voltage (frequency Ω) from the shift-generator. The comparison of the phases of these two voltages takes place in the phase detector, and as a result, a regulating voltage appears at its output. After filtration of spurious oscillations by the low-frequency filter (7), this regulating voltage is applied to the regulating element which produces the correcting detuning. The steady-state (synchronization) conditions are set up in the system when Ω is equal to $\Delta\omega$. In the first part of the article, the author gives a comprehensive theoretical analysis of his circuit. For a given frequency range of the shift-generator, taking into account the possible absolute instability $\Delta\omega_0'$ of the synchronized generator (the synchronized generator frequency having to be fixed in the center of the retuning range), he develops, a formula giving the highest frequency Ω_1 at the output of the phase detector, at which the transmission factor of the filter (considered as ideal) must be equal to one.

Card 2/4

89828

S/106/60/000/011/002/010
A055/A033

Automatic Phase Control as a Means of Obtaining a Highly Stable Regulated Frequency

He also determines the requirements towards the frequency characteristic of the filter. The question of spurious components being very important, he uses, for his phase detector, such circuits as ensure the minimum output level of combination-frequencies. He finally reproduces a formula giving the index of spurious phase modulation and showing that this index can be reduced either by decreasing the transmission factor of the filter at the spurious frequency or by increasing the signal-to-interference ratio at the filter input, i.e., by using the most appropriate phase detector circuits (balancing circuits or ring-type circuits). In the last part of his article, the author gives a detailed connection diagram of the automatic phase control system in question. This diagram is accompanied by a short description of the principal component parts. The method of measuring the synchronization band and other measuring methods are also described. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1960

Card 3/4

TERENT'YEV, B.P.

Plate modulation of a stage with a common grid. Radiotekhnika 15 no.3:31-34 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo Obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova.
(Modulation (Electronics))

30139
S/194/61/000/007/069/079
D201/D305

6.4200
9.3278

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, B.P., Shakhgil'dyan, V.V. and Lyakhovkhin, A.A.

TITLE: A UHF radial system of radiocommunication with time division of channels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 2, abstract 7 K9 (Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi, M-vo svyazi SSSR, 1960, no. 3, 51-58)

TEXT: A system is described of radial UHF radio communication as designed in 1957-1958 at the Moscow Electrical and Technical Institute of Communication. This is a multi-channel system with pulse-position modulation. Operating frequency range 400 mc/s. The system is tuned according to the principle of a communication grid i.e. there is a central station (CS) and several exchange stations. Communication between two exchange stations is established by the commutator of the CS. Through it, any exchange station may be con-

Card 1/2

A UHF radial system...

nected to any of the subscribers of the distribution network. The number of channels at CS: 10. Pulse duration: 1 micro second. Cross-talk interchannel attenuation ~ 60 db. The peak transmitter power of the exchange station: 30 kW. The bloc-diagrams and other particulars of the system are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

AKSENOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; TERENT'YEV, B.P., otv. red.; NOVIKOVÁ, Ye.S., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Rectifiers and transformer substations] Vypriamiteli i transformatornye podstantsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Electric substations) (Electric current rectifiers)

KLYAGIN, L.Ye, prepod.; SHTEYN, B.B., prepod.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, Yu.V., prepod.; KALASHNIKOV, N.I., prepod.; TERENT'YEV, B.P., prepod.; ROZENTSVEYG, I.Ye., prepod.; VASIL'YEV, Ye.K., prepod.; PETROV, V.F., prepod.; SHUMILIN, M.S.; GALOYAN, M.A., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Radio transmitting devices]Radioperedaiushchie ustroistva. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 710 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra radioperedayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for all except Shumilin, Galoyan, Slutskin).
(Radio—Transmitters and transmission)

ACCESSION NR: AP3006[illegible]

AUTHOR: Zheludev, I. S. (Dr. of physico-mathematical sciences); Tambovtsev, [illegible] A. (Engineer); Terent'yev, B. P. (Dr. of technical sciences)

TITLE: Calibrating properties of ferroelectric crystals having rectangular dielectric-hysteresis loop

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 6, 1963, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, hysteresis loop, rectangular hysteresis loop, dielectric hysteresis, triglycine sulfate, bismuth titanate

ABSTRACT: A suggestion is made to use ferroelectric crystals instead of standard cells in precision voltage stabilizers. As a good crystal can switch practically constant charge, the crystal can be used in a reference-voltage source. A number of y-cut triglycine-sulfate plates and z-cut bismuth-titanate plates were tested. The latter material tested at 30 cps and 300 v proved to be particularly promising as it exhibited a low temperature voltage coefficient (3.6 x 10^{-4}/degree C) within -72 +52C range. This characteristic of bismuth titanate makes it superior to SG2S gas stabilivolt or D814 silicon stabilivolt. Other advantages of bismuth

Card 1/2

L 17805-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005592

titanate crystals are: nonsolubility in water, simplicity, small size, and low cos..
Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR); Moskovskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut Svyazi (Moscow Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct62 DATE ACQ: 27Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, EE NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

TAMBOVTSEV, D.A.; SAFRONOV, G.M.; TERENT'YEV, B.P.; SKORIKOV, V.M.

Stability of the operation of a reference voltage source using ferroelectric bismuth tetanate crystals. Elektrichestvo no.12:85-86 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TERENT'YEV, B.P.; SHAKHGIL'DYAN, V.V.; LYAKHOVKIN, A.A.

Synchronous multichannel radio communication station. Trudy ucheb. inst. sviazi no.14:93-98 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

ACCESSION NR: AP3004270 S/0106/63/000/007/0007/0015

AUTHOR: Terent'yev, B. P.; Shteyn, B. B. 14

TITLE: Higher harmonics in short-wave radio transmitters 8

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 7, 1963, 7-15

TOPIC TAGS: radio transmitter, short-wave transmitter

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study of spurious radiation generation in short-wave transmitters is offered. The output stage of a transmitter is represented by an equivalent circuit and is considered as a generator of higher harmonics. Even and odd harmonics are treated separately. Formulae for evaluating the harmonic power are developed. Equivalent parameters of the harmonic generator are determined. It is claimed that this method permits better quantitative evaluation of the spurious-radiation level and helps in solving the problem of harmonic suppression. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 18 formulas.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019324 S/0105/64/000/003/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Tambovtsev, D. A. (Engineer); Terent'yev, B. P. (Doctor of technical sciences); Zheludev, I. S. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences); Skorikov, V. M. (Engineer); Kucherova, I. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Voltage and current stabilization by ferroelectrics

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1964, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric, ferroelectric crystal, voltage stabilizer, current stabilizer, ferroelectric voltage stabilizer, ferroelectric current stabilizer, reference voltage, bismuth titanate, barium titanate, triglycine sulfate

ABSTRACT: Procedures for the calculation of ferroelectric-stabilized reference-voltage sources are set forth, a new circuit for voltage stabilization is submitted, and some problems in using ferroelectrics for stabilization purposes are discussed. The new bridge-like circuit (see Enclosure 1) has the advantage

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019324

of a high output voltage that can reach one-third of the input voltage; also, a high degree of temperature compensation is possible. The experimentally determined effects of frequency and load on the performance of ferroelectric voltage stabilizers are reported. The possibilities of ferroelectric materials for current stabilization were also explored; a 1-cm^2 barium-titanate plate ensured a stable mean current of 50 ma at 50 cps; bismuth titanate and triglycine sulfate were also tested. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EE NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

TERENT'YEV, Boris Petrovich, prepod.; ALTAYEV, Valentin Yevgen'yevich, prepod.; GORBOVITSKIY, Roman Markovich, prepod.; KRAUS, Lyus'yen Adol'fovich, prepod.; LUPILOVA, Iya Nikolayevna, prepod.; Prinimala uchastiye LYATKOVSKAYA, A.D., inzh.; LYUBSKIY, G.S., otv. red.; VOLODARSKAYA, V.Ye., red.

[Power systems of communication enterprises] Energetika predpriiatii sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 614 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi (for all except Lyubskiy, Volodarskaya).

L 34090-66

ACC NR: AP6025467 SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/66/021/004/0040/0048

AUTHOR: Terent'yev, B. P. (Active member); Shteyn, B. B. (Active member); Filippov, V. V. (Active member); Kokin, L. B. (Active member)

ORG: Scientific-Technical Society of Radio Technology and Electrocommunications im. A. S. Popov (Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi)

TITLE: Suppression of harmonics in radio transmitters with symmetrical transformers

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: electric transformer, radio transmitter, harmonic analysis, electric capacitance, electronic component

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the possibility of weakening single-cycle harmonics in a transmitter by connection of symmetrical transformer between the coupling condensor and the antenna feeder. The expression for the transmission coefficient of the transformer is analyzed. Experimental material is presented. Proper design of the transformer used can not only suppress the higher harmonics, but also reduce the influence of paracitic capacitance between windings. The parameters of the transformer suggested (compare schematics below with and without) are such that normal loading of the transformer is retained in the operating frequency range. A. P. Nosov, O. V. Bobov, Yu. B. Shumov, V. V. Furduyev and V. K. Alekseyev took part in the carrying out of the experimental measurements. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and 16 formulas. [JPRS: 36,082]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Dec64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.61

AUTHORS: Shestakov, V. I., Terent'yev, D. F. SOV/64-58-6-3/15

TITLE: The Determination of Optimum Temperature Conditions of Running Contact Apparatus for the Oxidation of Sulfur Dioxide (Opredeleniye optimal'nogo temperaturnogo rezhima deystvuyushchikh kontaktnykh apparatov dlya okisleniya dvuokisi sery)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 350-354 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Optimum conditions for contact apparatus with adiabatic catalyst layers are determined according to the method developed by G. K. Boreskov (Ref 1). During the operation of the apparatus the activity of the catalyst decreases. Therefore, an excess of contact substance is generally used; however, this excess is limited since its presence results in an increase of the hydraulic resistance and thus causes efficiency to decrease. If the activity of the contact substance is reduced by the two- or threefold, the operation of the contact apparatus is disturbed and a redetermination of optimum operating conditions considering the actual state of the catalyst, becomes necessary. The present paper deals with the solution of this problem. The determination of the optimum operation (for each layer separately) was carried out according to the

Card 1/2

The Determination of Optimum Temperature Conditions of Running Contact Apparatus for the Oxidation of Sulfur Dioxide

graphic method. The diagrams in question are given. Inter alia, the calculation is given for an apparatus of the K-39-4 type. On principle, the diagrams refer to contact substances which already have been used for some time and have lost part of their effectiveness. If there is a new contact substance the diagrams make it possible to evaluate the quality of the material in question. New substances should be used in the first two layers in quantities which guarantee a contact from the ignition to a point near the equilibrium. That is why the initial temperature should not be increased, since this would lead to a lessening of the effect. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, which are Soviet.

ACC NR: AP6033827 SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/66/000/010/0072/0074

AUTHOR: Terent'yev, E. V. (Engineer; Captain)

ORG: none

TITLE: Deserves to be introduced into practice [Electronic equipment maintenance]

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 10, 1966, 72-74

TOPIC TAGS: radar equipment, radar equipment repair, radar operator, ~~maintenance personnel~~, electronic equipment, ~~electronic equipment repair~~, SERVICING TECHNIQUE

ABSTRACT: A number of problems are encountered in the operation and repair of electronic equipment in the armed forces. Therefore, the units of on-board equipment are not repaired but rather replaced by new ones. The units removed are repaired by specialists in repair and maintenance shops. To improve the quality and efficiency of specialists' servicing radar equipment, the entire sequence of checking, testing, repairing, and alignmnet of the components most commonly repaired are outlined. Thus, it is said that the rectifiers in power-supply units frequently need repair, and must therefore first tested using the PPS-1 selenium testing device with the AVO-5M. The AD-3 automatic devices are widely used in power supplies and in commutation systems; they are said to break down more frequently than in other automatic remote-control devices. The technological process of testing and repairing it is described

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033827

in detail. The adjustment and tuning of clystron generator and tracking devices are also treated in detail.

SUB CODE: 09, 17/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

TERENT'YEV, F.

"Use of the Second Tsenkov Vaccine in Saponine Solution), Sovetskaya veterinariya (Soviet Veterinary Medicine), 11, 9-12, 1934

TRET'IYEV, P. A.

"Concerning the Question of the Organization of Measures Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease". Veterinariya, 1942, No. 2.

TERENT'YEV, F. A.

TERENT'YEV, F. A. (Professor, All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine). About the "scientific" creative genius of Professor N. I. Nikolayenko. (On the "history" of the Anti-foot and mouth chloro-formsaponin vaccine).

So: Veterinariya; 23; 4; January 1946; Incl.
TABCON

TERENT'YEV, F.

TERENT'YEV, F. (Professor) Glorious jubilee - (On the occassion of the 35-years of work of K. M. Malinin).

So: Veterinariya; 23; (8-9); August/September 1946; Uncl.
TABCON

TERENT'YEV, F. A.

TERENT'YEV, F. A. and STEFANOVA, YE. P. (All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine.) On the nature of immunity in anthrax. Report 1. The significance of postvaccinal reaction in the genesis of immunity in anthrax.

So: Veterinariya; 23; (10-11); October/November 1946; Incl.
TABCON

TERENT'YEV, P. A.

TERENT'YEV, P. A. (Professor, All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine). The fight against anthrax.

So: Veterinariya; 24;11; November 1947; Uncl.
TABCON

KOLESOV, S. G.; TERENT'EV, F. A.; and KAGAN, F. I.
All-Union Inst. of Experimental Vet. Medicine
"On contemporary condition of immunogenic properties of the second Tsenkovskii vaccine."
SO: VET. 26 (7) 1949, p. 19

TERENTYEV, F. A.

Infektsionnyye i invazionnyye bolezni ovets i koz ("Infections and Invasions of Sheep and Goats) Moscow, Sel'khozgiz. F. A. TERENTYEV and A. A. Markov, Editors, 1951. 31 octavo. Price 11 rubles 60 kopecks. Bound. 10,000 copies.

SO: [redacted] U-4502; 28 August 1953. [redacted]

(From: NEW BOOKS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE Veterinariya, No. 11, pp. 63,64, Nov. 1951, Moscow, Russian mo per.)

TERENT'YEV, P. A.
STEFANOV', YE. P.

Immunity

Role of the nervous system in immunogenesis in infectious diseases. Dokl.Al. sel'khoz 17 no. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952
UNCLASSIFIED

1. TERENT'YEV, F. A., Prof., STEFANOVA, YE. P.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Vaccination

7. Role of the nervous system in immunogenesis and the new principle of vaccination by inactivated microbe culture.
Trudy Vses. inst. eksp. vet. 19 No. 1, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

TERENT'YEV, F. A., and Others [illegible]

Vaccination

Results of immunizing guinea pigs and sheep by inactivated brucellosis vaccine VIEV. Veterinariia 29 No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

TERENT'YEV, F. A.

"Significance of Regional Epizootiology in the System of Anti-epizootic Measures"

SOURCE: Veterinariya, Vol 29, No 6, pp 7-10, June 1952, uncl

All-Union Inst. of Experimental Vet. Med.

TERENT'EV, F. A. (PROF)

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Infectious Diseases   Sep 52

"Antianthrax Vaccination With Tsenkovskiy's Vaccine II Alone," Prof F. A. Terent'ev, Sci Exptl Lab for Control of Diseases in Young Animals, Min of Sovkhozes RSFSR, Prof S. G. Kolesov, State Sci Control Inst

"Veterinariya" Vol XXIX, No 9, pp 21-24

The authors of this article state that extensive experimentations, conducted on millions of animals by practical veterinaries, showed that wide utilization of the Tsenkovskiy's vaccine II alone is

(1) 225T20

practical. Exceptions are admitted in spring-summer vaccination of horses, sheep, and goats, because they are more sensitive to vaccines during those periods of the year. Originally vaccine I was used to prep the organism in order to avert complications produced by vaccine II. Since virulence of both vaccines I and II has decreased with time, the use of vaccine I is now unnecessary. Administration of vaccine I now produces neither local nor general reaction in cattle and consequently does not impart immunity. Expts with vaccine II only during all seasons of the year showed that complications or deaths were rare. Cattle can withstand Tsenkovskiy's vaccine II much better than other animals during the fall season of the year, however. Re-examn of immunogenic properties of

(2) 225T20

TERENT'YEV, F.A., professor.

Doubtful reactions in intracutaneous tuberculin testing of cattle. Veterinariia 30 no.7:13-17 Jy '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok RSFSR.

TARENT'YEV, F.A.; STEFANOVA, Ye.P.

Role of the nervous system in immunogenesis in vaccination with dead bacterial cultures. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.2:20-24 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz nauchno-proizvodstvennoy laboratorii Ministerstva sovkhozov RSFSR. (Vaccination) (Anthrax) (Nervous system)

IVANOV, M., professor; BABICH, M., professor; TERENT'YEV, F., professor; SYURIN, V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk

1. Practical value of G.M.Boshian's discovery. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:115-120 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(VIRUSES, conversion into bact.)
(BACTERIA, conversion into viruses)

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Anthrax Vaccines

Card 1/1

Author : Terent'yev, F. A., Professor

Title : Anthrax vaccines

Periodical : Veterinariya 31, 60-61, Apr 1954

Abstract : P. V. Sosnov in his article, published in Veterinariya No 9, 1953, criticized the textbook titled "Veterinarnaya mikrobiologiya (Veterinary microbiology)." He claimed that attenuated cultures of anthrax microbes can generate pathogenic anthrax microbes; animal organism acts only as a medium within which the attenuated cultures of anthrax microbes reproduce pathogenic microbes. Professor F. A. Terent'yev states that this claim is unfounded, because it contradicts Pavlov's physiology and because no convincing evidence can be found in medical literature to support it. Complications that arise as a result of inoculation of an animal with attenuated anthrax cultures depend upon the physiological condition of the organism of that animal.

Institution :

Submitted :

TERENT'YEV, F.A., professor; STEFANOVA, Ye.P., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

To the editors of "Veterinariia". Veterinariia 32 no.3:91 Mr '55.
(VACCINES) (MLRA 8:4)

TERENT'YEV, F.A.; STEFANOVA, Ye.P.

Overheating the body as one of the causes of "pulmonary" diseases in lambs in steppe regions. Veterinariia 32 no.8:54-57 (MLRA 8:10) Ag '55.

1.Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Ministerstva sovkhozov RSFSR.

(SHEEP--DISEASES) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TERENT'YEV, V.A., professor, redaktor; MARKOV, A.A., redaktor; SOLOMKO, N.N., redaktor; DEMIDOV, N.V., redaktor; USACHEVA, I.G., redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Infections and parasites of cattle] Infektsionnye i invazionnye bolezni krupnogo rogatogo skota. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. 1956. 630 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Cattle--Diseases and pests)

TERENT'YEV, F.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.Ya.; MOROZOV, I.S.; OLONOVSKIY, Ye.A.

Impracticality of vaccinating mature cattle against brucellosis.
Veterinariia 34 no.12:60-64 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Brucellosis in cattle)

TERENT'YEV, F.A., prof.; SHCHUREVSKIY, V.Ye., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

All-Union Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine during forty years of Soviet rule. Trudy VIEV 23:29-48 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Veterinary medicine)

TEREHT'YEV, F.A., prof.; VASIL'YEV, K.M., dotsent; ZAMURIY, I.R., kand. veterin.nauk; KALUGIN, V.I., dotsent

Production and use of dry serum against swine erysipelas. (MIRA 12:10)
Veterinariia 36 no.6:24-26 Je '59.
(Serum) (Erysipeloid)

TERENT'IEV, F. A.

17 (2), 30 (6) SOV/16-60-4-44/47

AUTHOR: Naletov, N.A., Lyubitskaya, S.Ya., Terent'yev, F.A., Yeternik, D.M., Kalugin, V.I. and Kornyeyev, I.F.

TITLE: Professor Kh. Flanel'yes, On the Occasion of his Sixtieth Birthday.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 4, pp 145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief account of the life and career of Professor Kh. Flanel'yes, Corresponding Member of the Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Academy of Medical Science of the USSR) and a noted pharmacologist, biochemist and microbiologist. He is credited with the discovery of many new Soviet antibiotics.

Card 1/1

17 (2), 30 (6)

SOV/16-60-4-45/47

AUTHOR: Meletov, N.A., Lyubashenko, S.Ya., Terent'yev, F.A., Yeternik, D.M., Kalugin, V.I. and Ashmyan, I.F.

TITLE: Professor A.I.Metelkin. On the Occasion of Forty Years of Work.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 4, pp 146 - 147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief account of the scientific activity of Professor A.I. Metelkin, microbiologist, pedagogue and publicist.

Card 1/1

TERENT'YEV, F.A.; VASIL'YEV, K.M.; SITSKIY, A.F.; KAIMGIN, V.I.; GORSHKOVSKAYA, S.I.

Obtaining ans using condensed hyperimmune serums. Veterinariia 38 no.2:43-45 F '61. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

TERENT'YEV, Fedor Aleksandrovich (Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Professor)

"His 70th Birthday and the 50th Anniversary of his scientific and pedagogical work".

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1961, p. 96.

TERENT'YEV, G., starzhenshchik

One point of a plan. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.19:33-34 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza liteynogo tsekha Kostromskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Krasina.
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

TERENT'YEV, G.

Publication of the transactions of the Bashkir Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:50 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

TERENT'YEV, G.

"Vostok" and "Mercury." Av. i kosm. 46 no.4:26-31 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

VORONKOV, V.A., red.; DMITRYUK, A.N., red.; INKIN, S.G., red.; MAKSIMOV, I.A., red.; ROMANOV, N.Ye., red.; FEDORENKO, V.A., red.; CHURKIN, A.N., red.; TERENT'YEV, G.A., red.; KOLESOVA, Z.M., tekhn.red.

Sochi. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1959. 19 p., illus. (MIRA 12:9)

(Sochi--Description)

TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Basic technological properties of mixtures of cotton with high number rayon staple fibers. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.6:63-71 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile fibers) (Spinning)

TERENT'YEV, O.A.

Using cotton machinery for processing low-count rayon fibers mixed with cotton. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.3:72-85 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. M. V. Frunze.
(Cotton machinery) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

TERENT'YEV, G.A.; FROLOV, S.S.

Methods for determining the quantitative composition of cotton and rayon staple fiber blends. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.tekst.prom. no.4: 87-92 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. M.V. Frunze i Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Textile fibers)

TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Using the cotton machinery for the processing of viscose curly mat fibers in a mixture with cotton. Nauch.issl.trudy IvNITI 25:30-41 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Textile fabrics)

SABADASH, Yu.S.; TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Effect of the quality of the starting gasoline on the economics of its reforming. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:51-56 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Calculating production costs in petroleum refining. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:279-283 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

TERENT'YEV, G.A.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Certain problems of the economics of the production of automobile gasolines. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.10: 29-34 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

EYGENSON, A.S.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; MOLOCHNIKOV, L.M.; TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Ensure a supply of hydrocarbon raw materials to petrochemical industries. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:166-170 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

TERENT'YEV, G. B.

TERENT'YEV, G. B., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the problems of efficient construction of the longitudinal joints of marine wooden vessels on a futtock assembly." Len, 1958. 14 pp. (Leningr Inst Engineers Wat Transp), 100 copies. (KL, 9-58, 120)

LESYUKOV, Valentin Antonovich; TERENT'YEV, G.B., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Theory and design of ships for inland navigation] Teoriia i ustroistvo sudov vnutrennego plavaniia. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport", Leningr. otd-nie, 1961. 371 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Naval architecture) (Inland navigation)

TERENT'YEV, Georgiy Borisovich; DORMIDONTOV, N.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; ASTAKHOV, A.A., retsenzent; YEROPKIN, B.I., retsenzent; KLIORINA, T.A., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Seagoing wooden wessels] Morskie dereviannye suda. Pod red. N.K. Dormidontova. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 244 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ships, Wooden) (Hulls (Naval architecture))

DORMIDONTOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LYSENKO, Lavr Georgiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TERENT'YEV, Georgiy Borisovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHMUYLOV, Nikolay Leonidovich, st. prepod. inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye KUZNETSOV,V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;dots.; SMOLYAKOV,B.N.,dots.,retsenzent;GRINBAUM,A.F., inzh.retsenzent;VARENOV,P.G.,inzh.,retsenzent;ASHIK,V.V.,red.;VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Design and arrangement of ships for inland navigation]Konstruktsiia i ustroistvo sudov vnutrennego plavaniia. Pod obshchei red. N.K.Dormidontova. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," Pt.2. [Metal ships]Metallicheskie suda. 1962. 271 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra arkhitektury i proyektirovaniya korablya Leningradskogo instituta vodnogo transporta (for Dormidontov, Lysenko, Pavlov, Terent'yev, Shmuylov, Kuznetsov).
(Naval architecture)
(Ships, Iron and steel)

ZAYTSEV, Vikentiy Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; NITOCHKIN, Aleksandr Yefimovich, inzh.; POPYRIN, Ivan Andreyevich, inzh.; SURVILLO, Vladimir Lyudvigovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.[deceased]; KAN, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; TERENT'YEV, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KAZAROV, Yu.S., red.; YUDINTSEV, A.F., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn. red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Refrigerator ships] Refrizheratornye suda. [By] V.P.Zaitsev i dr. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 523 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Refrigerator ships)

KAMENSKIY, Ya.V., inzh.; TYURENT'YEV, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

"Skazochnik Andersen." Sudostroenie 30 no.8:[illegible] Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)
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BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ 629.124.72

Zaychik, Kopel' Simonovich; Terent'yev, Georgiy Borisovich

Commercial fishing ships (Morskiye rybopromyshlennyye suda) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye", 1965. 368 p. illus., biblio., fold. map. 3,100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: fishing ship, shipbuilding engineering, service craft, ship component, refrigeration equipment, commercial animal

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes basic types of commercial fishing ships and their technical and operational characteristics. Aspects of architectural and constructional designs of ships are presented in relation to the layout of commercial and technical equipment. Also pointed out are basic types and techniques in the fishing industry as applied to fishing equipment and machinery. Tools and machines for catching, processing and refrigerating fish are included. This book is recommended for technical engineers in the shipbuilding industry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Card 1/2

L 3864-66
AM5025575

SUB CODE: MS, GO SUBMITTED: 31Mar65
NO REF SOV: 016 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZAYCHIK, Kopel' [illegible]; inzh., KLEMENTYEV, Georgiy Por'fir'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ROKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SLUCHAK, L.V., inzh., retsenzent; KAMENSKIY, Ye.V., nauchn. red.; KUSKOVA, A.I., red.

[Seagoing fishing boats] Morskie rybopromyslennye suda. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1966. 371 p. (MIRA 18:10)

KALENICHIY, Ye.V., inzh.; [illegible], A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

The tuna-fishing [illegible] "Dal'nevostochnyi Luch." Sudostroenie no.6:3-7 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

TERENT'YEV, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMENSKIY, Ye.V., inzh.

Refrigerator ship Karl Linnei for fish transportation. Sudostroenie 30 no.11:1-6 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

TARGHEV, G. K., KADATSKIY, G. K.

Sulfonation

Sulfonation and sulfonic acids of acidophobic substances. Part 21. Sulfonation of 2,5-dimethylthiophene. Comparison of the sulfonating action of pyridine-sulfur trioxide, pyridine-bis-sulfur trioxide, and dioxane sulfur trioxide. Zhur. ob. khim. 23, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

TERENT'YEV, G.P.

Electronic telegraph apparatus. Elektrosviaz' 11 no.6:52-57 Je '57.
(Telegraph--Equipment and supplies) (MLRA 10:6)

TERENT'YEV, G. V.

Terent'yev, G. V.

"The Surgical Anatomy of the Deep Femoral Artery, with Aspects of Collateral Blood Circulation (Anatomical and Experimental Investigation)." Odessa State Medical Inst imeni N. I. Pirogov. Odessa, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955